

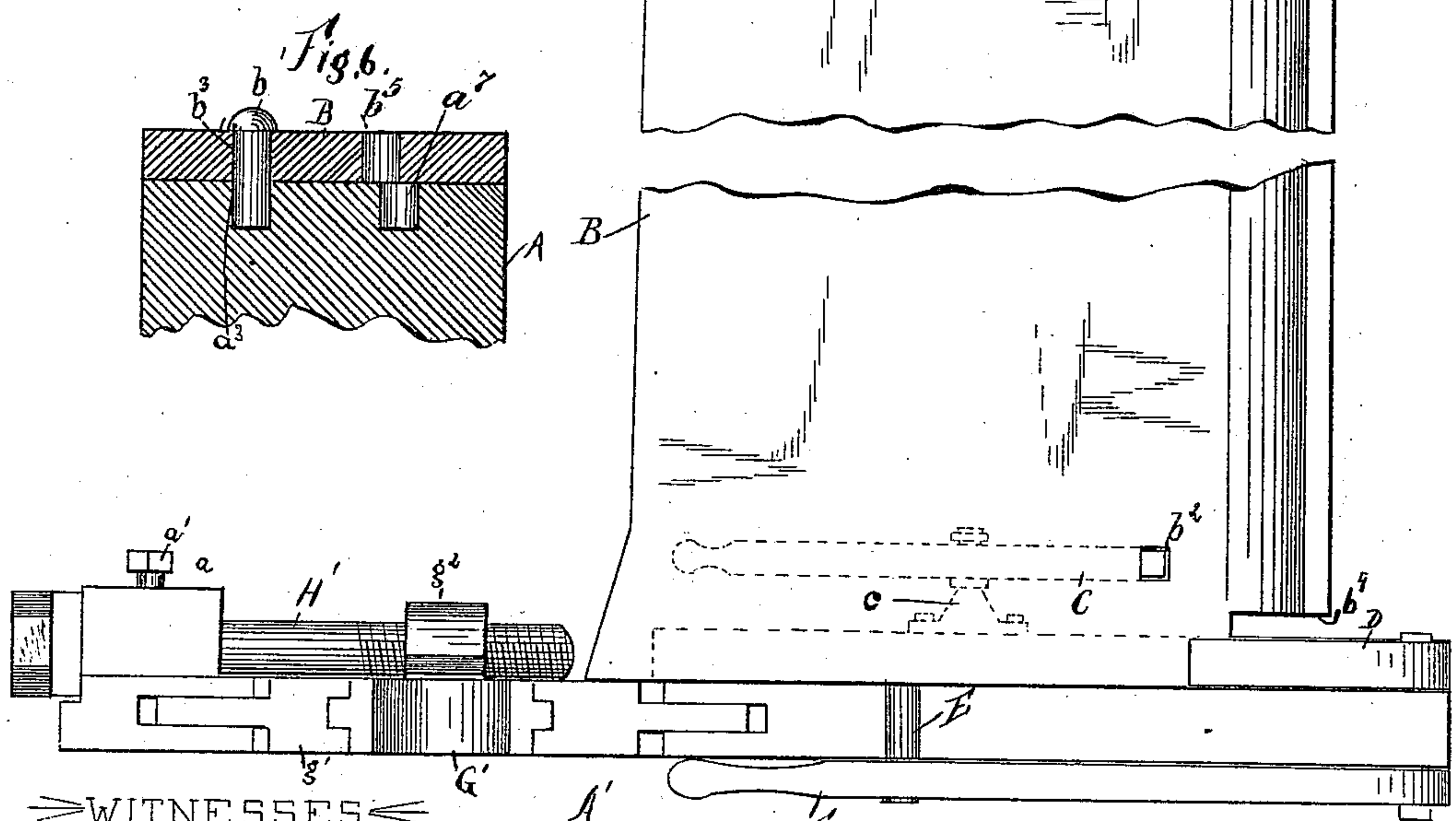
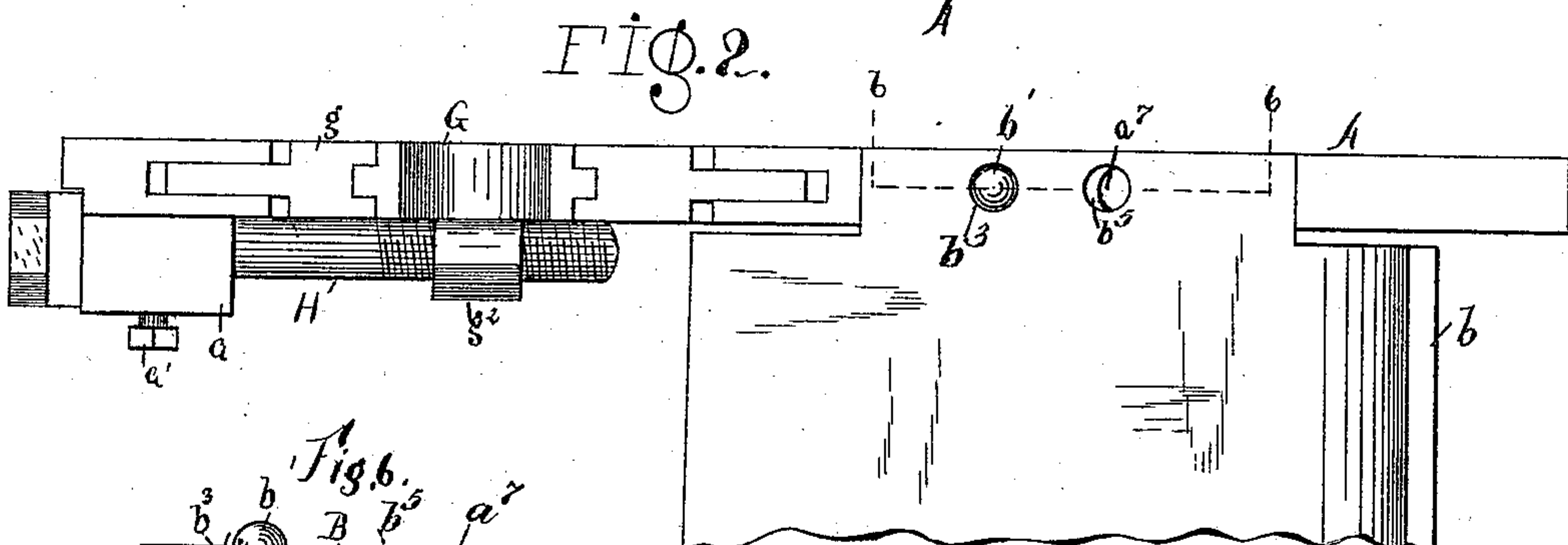
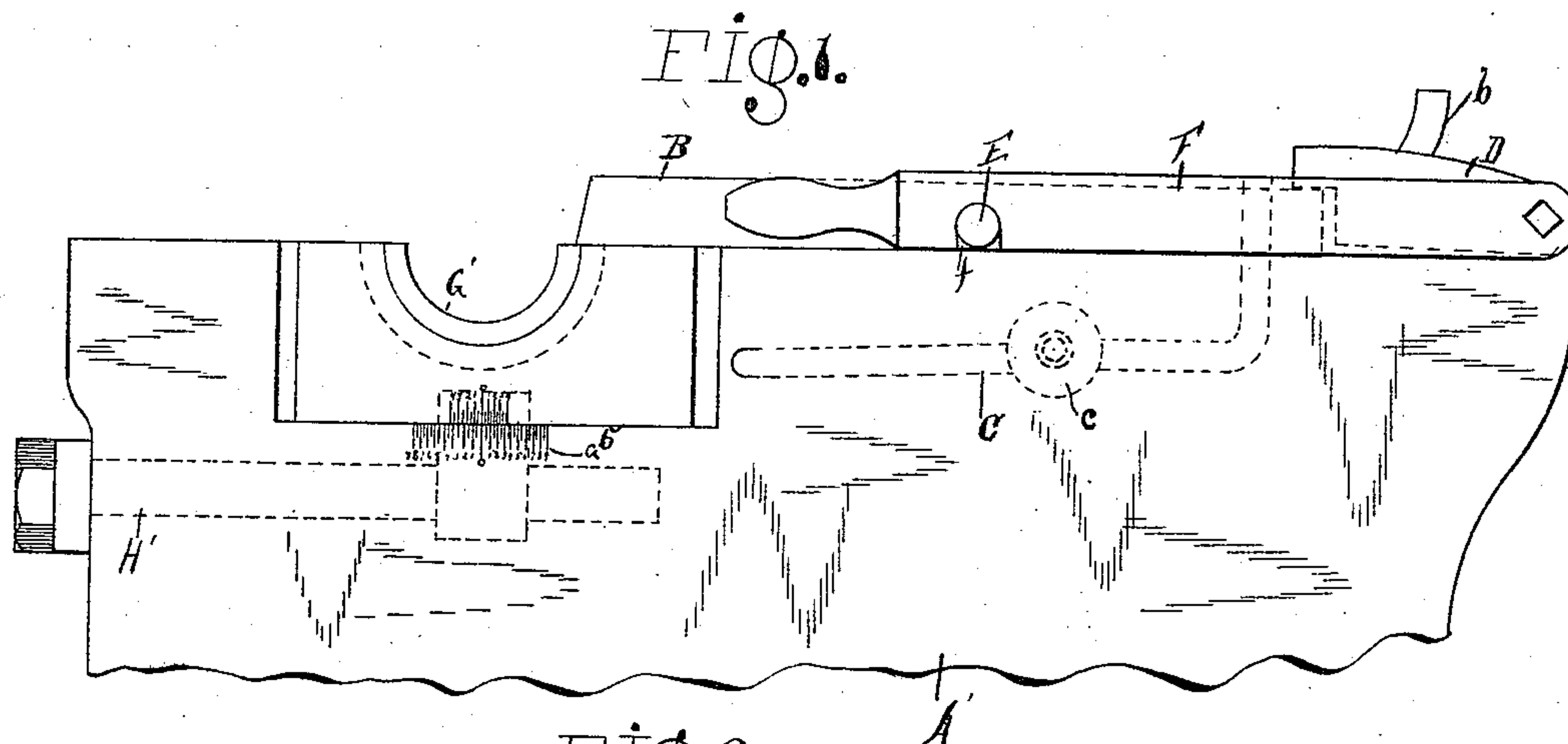
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

G. P. BASSETT, Jr.
APPARATUS FOR MAKING CORES.

No. 532,437.

Patented Jan. 15, 1895.



WITNESSES

Ernest. H. Hood.

Benjamin Bloch.

—INVENTOR—

George F. Russell Jr.,
by Geo. F. Johnston.

His ATTORNEY.

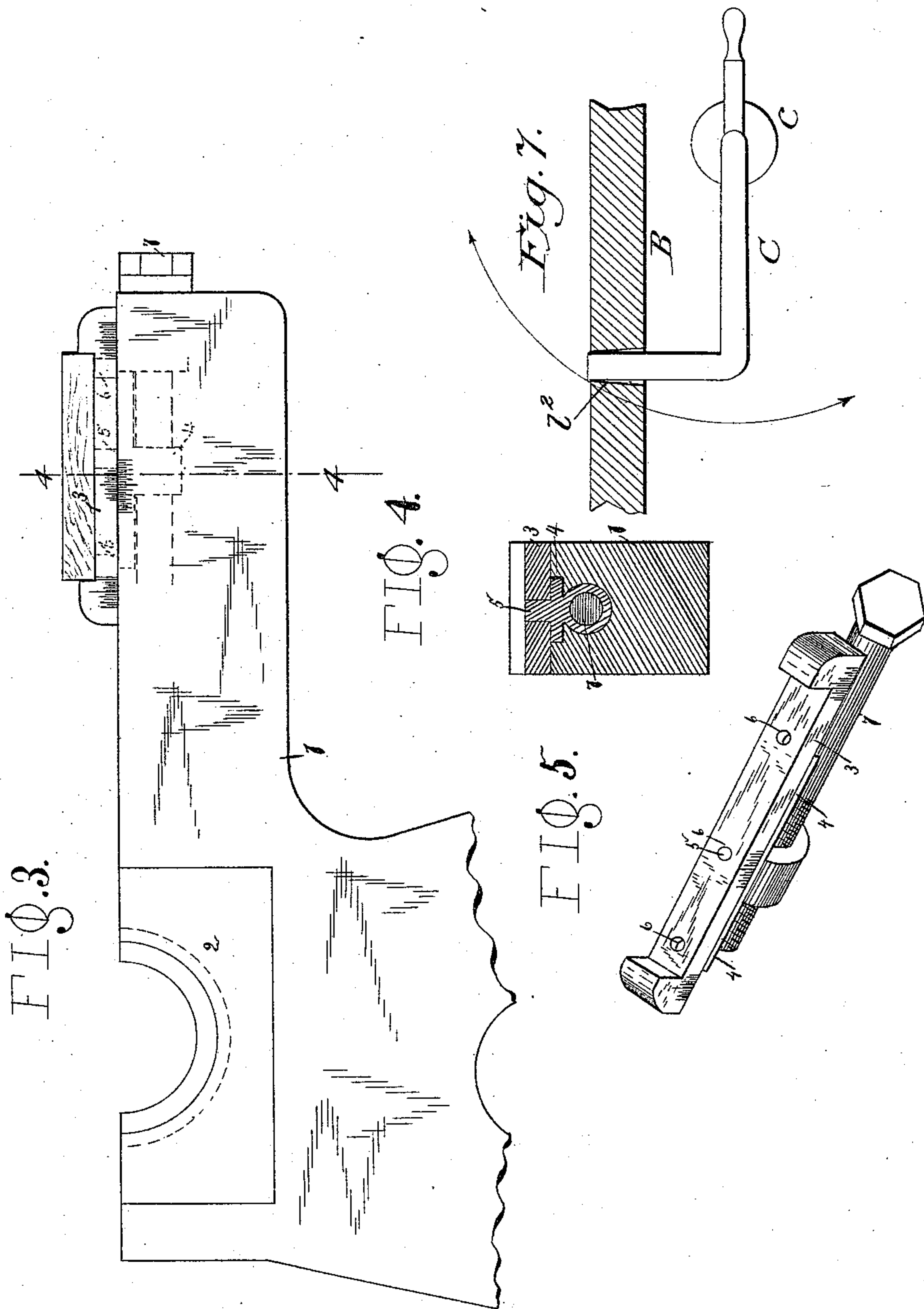
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Ernest H. Hood.
Benjamin Bloch.

INVENTOR.

George P. Bassett Jr.
By Geo. B. Furman,
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE P. BASSETT, JR., OF AVONDALE, OHIO.

APPARATUS FOR MAKING CORES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 532,437, dated January 15, 1895.

Application filed June 27, 1894. Serial No. 515,850. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE P. BASSETT, Jr., a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Avondale, in the county of Hamilton and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Core-Making Apparatus, of which the following is a specification.

In casting pipe the thickness of the shell may be regulated by the size of the core used, and in the case of large pipe the accuracy with which the size of the core may be determined is a very material factor. A slight difference in the size of cores makes a very material difference in the weight of the pipe.

The object of my invention is to provide an apparatus in which the relative position of the parts may be adjusted with the utmost accuracy, and by the use of which the size of the core may be positively regulated.

My invention consists in the combination and arrangement of parts hereinafter described and claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is an end elevation; Fig. 2, a plan; Fig. 3, an elevation showing a modification; Fig. 4, a transverse section on line 4—4 of Fig. 3, with the mud board removed; and Fig. 5, a perspective elevation of the adjusting mechanism in the modification; Fig. 6, a section on line 6—6 of Fig. 2; Fig. 7, a descriptive view of the operating lever.

A, A' represent the ends of the core stand upon which is mounted a board, B, hereinafter called the mud-board, provided at the rear with an upturned edge, b, adapted to keep material placed on the board from falling off. This board is pivoted to the end frame, A, by a pin, b', passing through the board and into the frame, and is free to swing in a horizontal plane. In forming a core the board is brought up to a position near the drum, which forms a part of the core, and locked in this position. By a slight movement the board can be released and swung on its pivot away from the core while the latter is in rotation. The usual method has been to stop the rotation of the core and remove it. This leaves a fin at the line of final contact with the board. By withdrawing the board while the core is in rotation this is avoided and the periphery of the core left true.

In order to move the board back and forth I provide a lever C, fulcrumed on a bracket c projecting from the end, A', of the stand, under the mud board, B. This lever is provided with a vertically extending arm which takes through an opening, b², in the mud board. When the free end of the lever is raised or lowered the board will be thrown backward or forward by means of the vertically extending arm, which comes against the wall of the opening, b², and forces the board backward or forward as the end of the lever moves along the wall.

In order to lock the board in position for roughing out the core, a latch, D, is pivoted to the end, A', of the stand. This latch is adapted to take behind a recessed portion, b⁴, of the mud board and thus prevent the board from being forced backward. By raising this latch the board will be left free to swing on the pin, b'.

To finish a core the pin is withdrawn from the position it occupies during the roughing out, which is in the hole, b⁵, in the board, and, a⁷, in the end frame, A. The board is then moved up until the hole, b³, coincides with a hole, a³, in the frame A, slightly nearer the axis of the core than the hole in the frame, which the pin occupied during the roughing process. This is done in order to permit the use of a comparatively large pin for a pivot and provide for a slight adjusting movement at that end. Pivotaly mounted on the frame, is a latch, F, provided with a notch, f, adapted to take over a pin, E, projecting from the mud board and lock it in position for finishing the core.

To provide an accurate adjustment of the parts of the core stand I mount the bearings, G, G', in which the core is swung, in sliding supports, g, g', each provided with a threaded boss or extension, g². Loosely passing through extensions, a, on the end frames, and through the threaded bosses, are adjusting screws H, H'. To move the bearings, G, G', the screws are turned and the sliding supports are moved forward or backward as the case may be. To prevent the movement of the sliding supports, when the stand is in use, I provide set screws, a', adapted to lock the adjusting screw against movement. Upon the end frames, adjacent to the sliding sup-

ports, are graduated scales, α^5 . The sliding supports are provided with a vernier graduation adapted to register with the graduations on the end frame. By these graduations a very fine adjustment may be had and the size of the core accurately gaged. This adjustment also serves to compensate for wear of the parts. In the modification, Figs. 3, 4, and 5, the support of the mud board is provided with a similar adjustment.

1 represents one of the end frames; 2, the bearing, which is in this case rigidly connected to the end frame; 3, the board support secured to a sliding support, 4, by means of a pin, 5. The board support, 4, is provided with holes, 6, adapted to take over the pin, 5. This is to enable cores for a series of different sized pipes to be made on one machine. If the board support is placed so that the pin comes through the hole at the forward end of the board support a large core may be made, while if it is so placed that the pin takes through the hole in the opposite end a small core may be made. The end frame is provided with a scale similar to the one described, and the board support is provided with as many sets of vernier graduations as there are holes in it, so placed as to register with the graduations on the frame when the corresponding hole in the board support is over the pin, 5. The sliding support is provided with an adjusting screw, 7, similar to the one described. By this arrangement the board can be roughly set for a core and then finally adjusted by the screw in order to obtain exactly the desired thickness of shell.

I claim as my invention—

1. The combination, in an apparatus for

making cores for pipe, of a frame, a mud-board pivoted at one end to the frame; a latch adapted to lock the board in position; bearings for the core, and screws adapted to adjust the relative positions of the mud-board and bearings, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

2. The combination, in an apparatus for making cores for pipe, of a frame; adjustable bearings adapted to support the core; a mud-board; a plurality of holes in the frame; a plurality of holes in the mud-board, arranged at distances slightly different from those in the frame, and a pin adapted to take through the holes in the frame and the mud-board, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

3. The combination, in an apparatus for making cores for pipe, of a frame; adjustable bearings, G, G'; the mud-board B, having an opening, b^2 , and the lever, C, having an arm taking into the opening, b^2 , in the mud-board, whereby the mud-board may be moved to and fro, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

4. The combination, in an apparatus for making cores for pipe, of the frame; adjustable bearings, G, G'; mud-board, B; latch D adapted to lock the mud-board in position for roughing out the core; pin E projecting from the mud-board, and latch F, adapted to take over pin E and lock the mud-board in position for finishing the core, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

G. P. BASSETT, JR.

Witnesses:

E. K. HOOD,

A. E. GEORGE.